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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 18, 1919.

THE CASE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.
DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
TELEGRAPHERS MAY STRIKE.
CONVENTION CALL.
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3rd Tuesday.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 149 Fifth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; hours 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folson street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maennerbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Sec., 1437 Polk.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

The Case Against Bolshevism

By Chester M. Wright
Written Especially for the American
Alliance for Labor and Democracy

There is only one way of making progress.
That is by assuring in advance that what is gained can be held.

Progress made through the orderly processes of democracy can be held because the machinery through which it was secured remains intact and can be used over and over again.

The American people have built their progress on that basis. They have grown up in the practice of democracy.

The plain fact is that the lot of the average man in America is better today than the lot of the average man in any other nation.

The lot of the average man ought to be a lot better than it is, and it can and will be made better by using the machinery that we have found reliable and good in the past.

There are a lot of abuses in America that have got to go. The machinery of our democracy has the capacity for getting rid of those abuses. Let us use that machinery.

Bolshevism is a theory of government in which democracy disappears, because a large part of the population is denied the right to have any voice in what is done.

Bolshevism is a word we got from Russia when the Lenine revolution came along. Under Bolshevism there is set up what is called the dictatorship of the proletariat. This means that the manual workers of the nation are the only ones who have a voice in national and local governmental affairs. Under Bolshevism this means a great deal, for it means every kind of affairs that have to do with life and work.

In actual practice, as in Russia, it soon comes to mean that not even the manual workers have a voice, because there arises a small government clique that dominates everything. Eventually it comes down to a dictatorship by one man, or perhaps a half dozen men, which is exactly what Russia was before the Kerensky revolution and pretty much what Germany had before Wilhelm decided to take a vacation in Holland.

Nobody hears much about the Russian soviets today, but everybody hears a great deal about Lenine.

Under Bolshevism a great many workers would have nothing to say about affairs, because they would not be classed as belonging to the proletariat, which is a Latin word that got its meaning in the time of the Roman empire and was applied to the small and then despised group that toiled. Since there were no brain workers then the meaning of the word took in only manual workers.

In Russia a great many persons who contributed much to the well-being of society were murdered by the Bolsheviks. These people were said to belong to the middle class. Capitalists, of course, were shot without hesitation. They were not even given a chance to become anything else.

This not only works a great injustice to a large number of persons, but it deprives the nation of the services of a great many individuals at a time when all possible service is needed urgently.

It is quite probable that a government conducted entirely by manual workers would be as good as a government controlled entirely by a despotism such as the czar conducted—perhaps it would be a great deal better.

But a despotism of any kind is a despotism and is therefore bound to work the most flagrant and unbearable injustices.

The Lenine despotism has worked injustices of the most horrible nature, and is certain to continue to work injustices. Despotisms cannot be just. This is one of the world's indisputable truths.

Those who defend the Lenine kind of despotism will say that it is better to work injustice to capitalists through a dictatorship of the proletariat than to work injustice to workers through a dictatorship of the old-style governing class.

That is entirely outside the question, for the world today does not need to choose between various styles of dictatorships. It has to choose only between dictatorship and democracy.

Lenine laughs at democracy and his followers echo his jibes.

It is not any reflection upon the integrity or good intentions of workers in the average to condemn a dictatorship by working people as a kind of government. The issue is not one of people. It is one of fundamental principles. From the day she came into being America has said that no set of men could be wise enough or good enough to rule over another set of men. America believes that today, and is going to keep on believing it, for it is one of those simple truths that last through the changing ages as well as through the changing seasons.

There are in America today a number of persons who are spending a great deal of time urging Americans to overthrow the American democracy and set up a dictatorship of the proletariat.

These propagandists point out in great detail the abuses that exist in the American democracy. They will say, for example, that workers in the steel mills are slaves and suffer under conditions that are very hard. Therefore they should set up a dictatorship of the proletariat and free themselves. This is ridiculous, of course, for under a dictatorship nobody is free.

Moreover, it is highly probable that the working people would suffer as much under a dictatorship of the proletariat as they would under any other kind of dictatorship. It has worked out so in Russia, according to the best evidence obtainable.

Not a great many people in America today believe in having a dictatorship of the proletariat. They do not want any kind of dictatorship. They want not less democracy, but more of it. They believe that "the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy."

However the propaganda goes on, for there are always shallow-minded persons to whom that which is far away always looks good. And there are a certain number who make their living by pushing various kinds of propaganda and to whom the latest and newest kind of propaganda is the most salable merchandise. They will continue to preach Bolshevism as long as there are listeners who will put money in a collection basket and buy leaflets.

America's safeguard against Bolshevism will be the greatest possible freedom from abuses in industry and in political life and in a thorough understanding on the part of the people of what Bolshevism means.

Adopt for yourself the personal idea of thrift—right saving and thoughtful spending. Include your country's financial welfare by using the National Thrift idea—War-Savings Stamps. Think of yourself and your earning power as a national asset. There is no finer patriotism than this.

HOLDER SPEAKS.

Arthur E. Holder, the representative of organized labor on the Federal Board for Vocational Education, made addresses during the last week at the meetings of the San Francisco Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council, outlining the history of the vocational movement and its future value to the organized workers of the country.

Holder said the law marked one of the most forward steps in the history of education in this country, and predicted that in a few years its influence would be one of the greatest factors in building up an educated and highly trained body of workmen. He said:

"From the ranks of labor must come the future foremen, superintendents and managers of our great industrial enterprises. This legislation gives every workman, no matter what his early handicaps, a chance to educate himself and prepare for advancement in his life's work.

"In the past there has been no scientific method by which a boy could select his future occupation. The operation of this law will give the boy's natural bent direction. I do not believe that five men out of a hundred are following the occupations of their choice. In the selection of their life's work most men are victims of circumstance."

Holder said that the public school system of America was the result of a demand of the organized workers for "equality of opportunity." He said that the movement for free public schools in this country was launched at a meeting of union carpenters in New York City in November, 1829, when resolutions were adopted demanding universal opportunity for education at public expense.

Labor unions have been the pioneers in every state since that date for compulsory education laws and the extension of universal training of all kinds in the public schools, said Holder. Labor has also been in the lead for the adoption of anti-child labor laws and free text-books.

"This latest achievement of labor in universal education," said Holder, "is the result of a committee appointed in 1908 by the American Federation of Labor. The bill was signed by President Wilson in July, 1917, and has been indorsed by forty-eight states of the Union."

The bill provides for the technical training of citizens in the public schools. Part time courses are provided for young men and women who have been forced to work before their education was completed. Any skilled mechanic will now have the opportunity to improve his mechanical knowledge and learn related subjects at the public expense.

The Federal Government provides equal funds with the various states for the establishing of these schools. The first year's appropriation by Congress is \$1,500,000, which will be increased to \$7,500,000 in 1925.

Holder was the legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor during the time the bill was before Congress. He is a trade unionist of long standing and is a machinist. He has been president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, Labor Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, and was sent to Europe in 1911 to make labor investigations for the Government.

Make your mark, but mind what your mark is.
—Proverb.

DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Government is resolved to do its best to restore every disabled soldier and sailor to health, strength, and self-supporting activity.

Until his discharge from hospital care the medical and surgical treatment necessary to restore him to health and strength is under the jurisdiction of the Military and Naval authorities.

The vocational training which may be afterward necessary to restore his self-supporting activity is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

If he needs an artificial limb or other orthopedic or mechanical appliance the Bureau of War Risk Insurance supplies it free upon his discharge and renews it when considered necessary.

If, after his discharge, he again needs medical treatment on account of his disability the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance supplies it free.

Any man whose disability entitles him to compensation under the War-Risk Insurance Act may be provided by the Federal Board with a course of vocational training for a new occupation.

The Government strongly recommends each man who needs it to undertake vocational training and put himself under the care of the Federal Board, but the decision to do so is optional with each man.

If his disability does prevent him from returning to employment without training and he elects to follow a course of vocational training provided by the Federal Board, the course will be furnished free of cost, and he will also be paid as long as the training lasts a monthly compensation equal to the sum to which he is entitled under the War-Risk Insurance Act or a sum equal to the pay of his last month of active service, whichever is the greater, but in no case will a single man or a man required by his course of instruction to live apart from his dependents receive less than \$65 per month, exclusive of the sum paid dependents; nor will a man living with his dependents receive less than \$75 per month, inclusive of sum paid to dependents.

If his disability does not prevent him from returning to employment without training and he elects to follow a course of vocational training provided by the Federal Board, the course will be furnished free of cost to him, and the compensation provided by the War-Risk Insurance Act will be paid to him, but no allowance will be paid to his family.

In addition to the above the family or dependents of each disabled man will receive from the Government during his period of training the same monthly allotment and allowance as that paid prior to his discharge from the Army or Navy.

Upon completion of his course of training he will continue to receive the compensation prescribed by the War-Risk Insurance Act so long as disability continues.

In nearly every case by following the advice and suggestions of the Federal Board, he can either get rid of the handicap caused by his disability or acquire new powers to replace any that may have been lost.

If he is willing to learn and to take advantage of the opportunities to increase his skill offered him by the Federal Board he can usually get a better position than he had before entering the service.

If he fails to take advantage of these opportunities he will find himself badly handicapped when he is obliged to compete with able-bodied men who come back to work after the war.

The Federal Board, through its vocational experts, will study his particular disability and advise him as to the proper course to pursue and give him free training for the occupation best suited to him.

On the satisfactory completion of his training

the Federal Board through its employment service, will assist him to secure a position.

Public authorities and other large employers will in many cases, at least, give the disabled soldiers and sailors preference when filling vacant positions, provided they possess the training necessary to fill them.

All disabled soldiers, whether in or out of the hospital, should address their communications either to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., or to the district office of the Federal Board of the district in which he is located. The district offices of the Board are located at the following points respectively:

District No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Office: Room 433, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

District No. 2. Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. Office: Room 711, 280 Broadway, New York.

District No. 3. Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office: 1000 Penn Square Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

District No. 4. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Office: 606 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

District No. 5. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee. Office: Room 1404, Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

District No. 6. Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Office: 822 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.

District No. 7. Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Office: 906 Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

District No. 8. Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Office: 1600 the Westminister, 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

District No. 9. Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Office: 517 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

District No. 10. Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. Office: Room 742 Metropolitan Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

District No. 11. Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. Office: 909 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

District No. 12. California, Nevada and Arizona. Office: 997 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Calif.

District No. 13. Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Office: Room 539 Central Building, Seattle, Wash.

District No. 14. Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Office: 810 Western Indemnity Building, 1000 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

A SUCCESSFUL UNION.

Ships Clerks' Union of San Francisco, which was formed less than a year ago, has organized the men under its jurisdiction and now reports that 98 per cent of the ship clerks of the water front carry cards in the union.

The union has in its membership all men engaged in the receiving, delivery, sorting and weighing of ships' cargoes on the docks. The charter was issued by the American Federation of Labor May 9, 1918, and on that day there were seventy-six members. Since that time the number has grown to 322.

The union provides a death benefit of \$200 and since its organization has paid out \$1400 for this purpose. The organization is affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and the Water Front Workers' Federation. There have been no strikes during the life of the organization and wage scales and working agreements have been negotiated by collective bargaining. All differences with employers during the last year have been settled by mutual agreements.

F. C. Simpson, financial secretary and business agent, is the executive head of the organization. Other officers are: F. P. Baumgartner, president; M. J. Melvin and J. J. Cook, vice-presidents, and J. J. Phelan, recording secretary.



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TELEGRAPHERS MAY STRIKE.

To All Telegraph and Telephone Workers:

Greeting: You will find attached hereto a strike ballot which will permit you to record your views with reference to a general strike of all telegraph and telephone workers in the United States, on a date to be set by the international officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America and Telephone Operators' Association, unless the grievances outlined in this letter are satisfactorily adjusted before the strike is put into effect.

Your general committee appointed by the October session of the General Assembly has exhausted all of its efforts to bring about an adjustment and it was the unanimous recommendation of the members of that committee that this vote be taken.

A large number of districts have joined in demanding that this course be taken. Various resolutions have been adopted similar to the one adopted at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and other points, which reads:

Whereas, The Postmaster General, acting as Director General of the Telegraphs and Telephones has failed to keep his word with reference to reinstatements and wages for the commercial telegraphers now employed under government control, and has refused to comply with the National War Labor Board, calling for the reinstatement of these members; and

Whereas, The United States Telegraph and Telephone Administration, by its policy and its conduct, has shown a continued hostility towards organized labor;

Whereas, This same policy is followed by the Postoffice Department of these United States, therefore

Be It Resolved, That we do hereby call upon the International President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America to take a strike vote without further delay;

Be It Resolved Further, That we urgently request all other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, who are subject to the Burleson policies, to take the same course for the purpose of putting into effect a general strike unless the United States Telegraph and Telephone Administration grants the right of collective bargaining and representation through duly chosen representatives of organized labor, and agrees to adjust all outstanding grievances without further delay.

The reason for this strike vote being necessary is because all governmental agencies appointed for the purpose of settling industrial disputes are unable to do anything for us. While admitting that our grievances are just and should be remedied, we have been told they could not act, because our situation was not sufficiently acute.

The only method the workers have of making their grievances acute is by voting to strike without delay unless those in authority are ready to grant relief.

It will be remembered that the telegraph workers were assured nearly a year ago, that if we did not strike at that time, justice would be granted. The workers who had been discharged for taking President Wilson's proclamation giving them the right to organize at its face value, were promised reinstatement. All of us were assured there would be no discrimination against union workers and we were also led to believe there would be an adjustment of wages. None of these promises have been kept and the officers of the government have not kept their word.

We have appealed to Congress, but our appeals were of no avail. We have appealed to the National War Labor Board without results. The Department of Labor is helpless because the U. S. Wire Administration insists on handling its labor problems differently from all other departments of the Government. We have been unable to get the ear of the President for the

reason already stated. Our case is not sufficiently acute.

If Mr. Burleson would express a willingness to apply the proclamation of President Wilson dated April 8, 1918, to the telegraphs and telephones; if Mr. Burleson would agree to reinstate the workers who have been locked out because they accepted President Wilson's proclamation at its face value (Mr. Burleson said this would be done, but has not kept his word); if Mr. Burleson would enforce his own orders prohibiting discrimination against union men and women; if Mr. Burleson would agree to treat with the telegraph and telephone workers on the same basis that the Railroad Administration has dealt with the railroad employees; if Mr. Burleson would agree to our reasonable demands, there would be no necessity now for a strike vote being taken.

Therefore, the responsibility for this strike vote and for whatever follows as a matter of necessity will be entirely due to the hostile attitude of the Wire Administration in dealing with the workers.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is in a position similar to our own. They, too, are being compelled to take a strike vote, and if favorable there will in all likelihood be a pooling of issues which will bring into concerted action 265,000 electrical workers and telephone operators, 70,000 commercial telegraph workers and 70,000 railroad telegraphers, who will be asked to refuse to handle commercial business. In other words, about 400,000 workers will be affected by this action.

It is because we can see no other solution that we find it necessary to ask you to vote on a strike. The sole responsibility for it rests in the unfair and arbitrary action of the Wire Administration under Postmaster-General Burleson.

The matter is now before you for consideration and action. Yours fraternally, S. J. Konenkamp, International President.

RAILROAD SHOPMEN GAIN.

A system federation of the railroad shopmen of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad were organized in Tiburon. Organizer Frank J. May of the Railway Carmen and John Thorpe organizer for the International Association of Machinists, have returned from San Francisco from an inspection trip over the Northwestern lines and report that the shopmen of the road are organized 100 per cent. H. J. Norton of the Boilermakers, T. C. Robbins of the Electrical Workers and George Cullen of the blacksmiths will assist in the organization work tomorrow evening.

A call has been sent out for the representatives of all railroad shop unions employed on the Western Pacific to meet in Sacramento on April 28 for the purpose of forming a system federation on that railway. Shop delegates are now being elected in the various localities. Organization of this system completes the organizations in the West as the others have been organized heretofore.

COMPLAINTS OF ALIEN LABOR.

The Labor Council is in receipt of a complaint from the Central Labor Council of Needles California, in regard to the alien Japanese and Mexicans said to be employed in that place by the Santa Fe Railroad shops. It is claimed that these aliens are now taking the places of returned soldiers and sailors who would be well pleased to take the jobs at the same rate of pay under the existing circumstances.

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FOOD BEATS BOLSHEVISM.**By Charles Edward Russell.**

Written Especially for the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Article 4.

The case of Holland gives us a good sobering lesson in what the United States can do and ought to do to save civilization.

For fifteen months before the armistice there had been practically no meat to be had in Holland except horse meat and very small quantities of that. There was not a scrap of bacon, pork or mutton.

Of bread there was an allowance of 200 grammes for each person a day. That means a piece of bread not much larger than an ordinary roll.

Of fats of all kinds, including butter, no person could have more than one-half pound in ten days.

Of milk, the allowance was one-tenth of a litre a day, or about half a small glassful. But even this was very uncertain.

Under these conditions Holland slowly starved. The entire population became noticeably gaunt and hollow-eyed.

Diseases, especially consumption, began to fill the churchyards with new graves. Consumption amounted almost to an epidemic.

There was little coal. No household was allowed to have a fire in more than one room. Most of the factories ceased to operate, or ran on part time.

The government was able to keep the railroads in operation on greatly reduced schedules by commandeering the coal that came from Holland's one deposit. But this was poor in quality and small in quantity.

Rather than see great populations in acute distress some of the factories that closed, continued so long as they could to pay their employees. Nevertheless, the suffering was great and widespread.

Among these unfortunate people the Bolshevik propaganda began and was carried to astonishing lengths. The world never knew at the time how close Holland was coming to a terrible conflagration.

A Bolshevik uprising was planned exactly like the Spartacus revolt in Berlin and to be timed by it. Thousands upon thousands of distressed workingmen were armed and supplied with ammunition. At a given signal they were to arise, seize the government and put to death every conspicuous employer and business man.

The lists of the doomed were prepared. They were to be shot without delay or formalities.

Then the Soviet Republic of Holland was to be proclaimed.

The arming of the proletariat force was easy. Military service is universal and each soldier when he leaves the army is allowed to carry his rifle home with him. But ordinarily he has no ammunition, and on this occasion the revolutionists were found to have full supplies of ammunition—made in Germany.

The signal that was awaited was the triumph of the Spartacans in Berlin.

When news of this program leaked into the hands of the government it started in to disarm the workingmen and to investigate the army. It came upon the astounding fact that about one-half the army was already Bolshevik. Therefore it demobilized and disarmed 250,000 men.

In spite of all these precautions there would have been a Bolshevik revolution in Holland and civil war if it had not been for two things:

First, the Spartacus movement in Berlin, for which the leaders in Holland were waiting, did not prove a success.

Second, and what was equally as important, there arrived from the United States just at that critical time a supply of food that enabled the government to increase the food allowance.

With increased food allowances the danger was deemed to have passed.

To anyone that knows the people of Holland

it would be impossible to exaggerate the warning of this incident.

Ordinarily among the most quiet, orderly and reasonable of people, when they were beset with hunger and could see nothing of hope before them, they prepared a bloody revolution and made up a list of their fellow citizens that they purposed to slaughter.

We ought also to note that while organized labor and the moderate Socialists had no part in the plan, men in Holland generally believe that if it had succeeded organized labor and the moderate Socialists would have been compelled to join it.

If these things can happen in Holland they can happen in any other country in Europe. Literally any other country. They most assuredly will happen unless something is done to eliminate the conditions that cause them.

Practically the whole proletarian Holland stands for the League of Nations. No one knows what might happen if that hope should be disappointed.

Hope and food. The United States can supply both and save the world from the imminent threat of chaos.

Because what almost happened in Holland is the thing that may actually happen in at least five other countries.

And what ought most to compel us to stop and think is the fact that the actual living conditions in Holland that brought about this crisis were not so bad as they are today in nearly all these five.

Also, I should like to suggest one other thought:

What Bolshevism is and what it means we can see from its work in Russia.

But Russia, we say, will eventually pull itself together, escape from the madness that now threatens it and win back to sufficiency and order.

No doubt, but it will win back only through the help of other nations.

Suppose all other nations were in the state that Russia is in!

"Get ready and the chance will come."—Lincoln.) Save intelligently and put your savings into interest-bearing, absolutely safe investments—Thrift and War-Savings Stamps. Then the chance will find you ready.

TO UNIONS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco Labor Council desires to call your attention to the strike of the Cemetery Workers' Union against a number of unfair cemetery associations. A great number of the members of the Union have for the past two weeks been on strike in the following cemeteries: Cypress Lawn, Mount Olivet, Hills of Eternity, The Italian and Salem.

The men struck for an increase of wages from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day, and the move has the unqualified endorsement of the Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor.

Imbued with a desire to break up the Union, the Cypress Lawn Association has engaged about a score of strike-breakers, thugs and gun-men to take the places of the former employees.

It is the bounden duty of all Union people to assist the Cemetery Workers to win this strike for humane living conditions.

To that end, the San Francisco Labor Council sincerely urges upon the members of every labor organization, their relatives and friends to make it their business to refrain from patronizing these unfair cemeteries, and to see that when a union member or friend is buried that the last act of respect be conducted under strict union conditions.

Trusting that you will collectively and individually do your utmost to assist the Cemetery Workers in their just cause, and thus demonstrate your loyalty and duty in the cause of trade unionism, we are

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,
William T. Bonsor, President,
John A. O'Connell, Secretary.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Horatio B. Hawkins of the stationary engineers; John Larson of the structural iron workers; August Hoeptner of the barbers; Edward Ryan of the marine engineers, Frank M. Daly and William Ferguson of the riggers and stevedores; William L. Bennett of the boilermakers; Karl J. Anderson of the carpenters, Louis Baloun of the locomotive engineers; Frank L. Young of the electrical workers.

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WELCOME, SAMUEL GOMPERS!

Samuel Gompers has arrived on the home shores—home from Europe.

Welcome, Samuel Gompers.

With the President of the American Federation of Labor there arrived the delegation appointed by the executive council to go with him on the foreign mission.

Welcome to this delegation. Welcome home, faithful Americans.

Samuel Gompers and his delegation sailed from America to take part in an international labor conference.

When they arrived in Europe they discovered what they probably suspected earlier, that the conference proposed for Berne, Switzerland, was not a labor conference but was a conference planned for political purposes by men who had acquired a reputation as pacifists, bolshevists, pro-Germans and friends of those various types of peculiar human beings. They discovered that this conference was not the kind of conference that American labor representatives could attend. So they analyzed the thing, published their analysis to the world and remained away from Berne.

For that service every American, and especially every American workingman, must be thankful.

Then came the proposal of the peace conference to appoint a Commission on International Labor Legislation.

President Wilson appointed Samuel Gompers and Edward N. Hurley as the two American members of that commission. Mr. Hurley sailed for home and Samuel Gompers remained in Europe to do the hard work.

For more than two months Samuel Gompers has labored on that job. No more faithful work for America has ever been done. For two months and more Samuel Gompers has been battling day and night for the American ideal of freedom and democracy in an atmosphere of political machinations. For more than two months Samuel Gompers has been fighting his way through Bolshevik fantasy and syndicalist impossibilism, holding to the straight and open road of constructive democracy as a real American should do. It has been a hard fight under difficult conditions. Probably no one not on the ground in Paris with Samuel Gompers can have any adequate understanding of how hard the fight was, but every reader of newspapers will understand enough of the tangled situation to know that this leader of American labor has been in the thick of one of the great crucial situations of world history, and has come through without bending one single American principle.

America had no man better qualified for the fight that has been made. Samuel Gompers, already burdened with work enough to break most others, was the one man to go on this mission.

He has kept the faith and made the fight—and he has come home to America.

The world today is filled with a babel of amazing theories. Formulas come upon us overnight, new and wonderful and alluring. Each day there is discovered some new fountain from which the weary of the world may imbibe and enter straightway into the promised land of Utopia. Many who have been thought wise are blinded by the glowing promise that is held forth in these prophesies of world regeneration.

But, in a world torn by war and shaken by revolution, in a world startled by many new things and partly unbalanced by hectic propaganda, Samuel Gompers sticks to the simple faith, sticks to the sure road, keeps his faith in democracy and refuses to be turned into short cuts that lead but to quicksand.

No man has a deeper longing for social justice. No man has a finer love for justice or a deeper reverence for the institutions of democracy. No man has a keener desire for progress. And no man weighs more accurately the difference between the true and the false in these things.

Samuel Gompers sticks to the real and cuts away from the real all of the net and the mesh of involved sophisms and isms with which strange minded men today seek to hide the real and the true. This is high service to the world. Samuel Gompers has performed such service in Europe, as he has performed it in America. He comes home to America now after one of his hardest tests.

This work of sifting the false from the true, must go on in America. There is no resting time for any real fighter. Those who love to destroy are abroad in the land.

There is in all America no agency more ground in the ideals of American democracy than the great trade union movement—no agency more thoroughly of the very stuff of our democracy. Just so there is no agency in America that more quickly or more hotly resents any effort to damage or destroy that democracy.

American trade unionism has great days ahead of it—great days of opportunity to help in the development and broadening of American democracy; great days of teaching and striving for more complete realization of the ideals that underlie everything that is truly American; and above all, great days of fighting for the preservation of the essentials of our democracy that are threatened by the fanatic and the morons of muddledom.

Great days are these that lie ahead. Samuel Gompers comes back to America at a time when clear voices have a mission to perform and when no clear voice will remain silent.

Lincoln said: "Teach economy." That is one of the first and highest virtues. It begins with saving money. Thrift and War-Savings Stamps mean saving money without hoarding.

STEVEDORES' PICNIC.

Riggers and Stevedores' Union of San Francisco and vicinity will give the annual picnic of the organization next Sunday, April 20th, at Shell Mound Park. President Charles F. Connors will be chairman of the day, and already more than 3000 tickets have been sold. The proceeds are to be placed in the newly established sick benefit fund of the union.

The fund was established the first of the year and already \$2000 has been paid to members who were unable to work on account of illness. This fund has been established upon a scientific basis and is based upon the latest available data concerning health insurance. A system of death benefits was inaugurated by the union many years ago and more than \$11,000 was paid for this purpose during the last year.

The San Francisco union was organized in 1853 and has continued until this date. There are 4000 members belonging to the organization and the waterfront of the bay district is thoroughly organized.

Officers of the union who will be active in arranging plans for the annual picnic in addition to Connors are Joseph F. Roach and E. P. McLaughlin, vice-presidents; E. H. Foley, secretary; George McNulty, financial secretary, and M. T. Doyle, William McGrath and Joseph Kelley, business agents.

George Ferguson, acting secretary of the Pacific Coast Council of Boilermakers, district 44, has issued the call for the annual convention of the body to be held in Los Angeles, beginning May 5. Many matters of importance will come before this convention, and plans will be made to enlarge the scope of the organization.

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Besides—you wouldn't want us to. We will not sacrifice our quality-standards—and your good will—by turning out inferior overalls.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919.

Reports coming from Paris during the past week are much more encouraging than they were a little while ago. Even the pessimists are now willing to concede that actual agreement upon the terms of the peace treaty is but a matter of a few days and that included in the document will be the League of Nations compact. While there is still a little opposition to the League in the United States, it is dwindling away very rapidly and it can be said with scarcely any doubt that the Senate will find it advisable to promptly ratify the treaty. The future of any Senator who takes an opposite course will be jeopardized.

The land question is one of the greatest questions of the day. It caused the revolution of Mexico, and was made the issue upon which Bolshevism succeeded in Russia and expects to succeed all over civilization. The mode of procedure in these countries was merely to pass laws transferring the title to the land to those who actually used it or stood ready to use it for productive purposes, the nation itself assuming the ultimate ownership. In Jugo-Slavia the passing over of the land to the cultivators was made equally comprehensive and sudden, but with the important ethical obligation, that the state pledged itself to indemnify the owners thus deprived of their lands, either by the payment of a sum equal to the value of their former holdings, or by the allotment of an income, or by the award of other lands in case they themselves should wish to cultivate. The only ones not to be thus indemnified were the members of the Hapsburg dynasty, members of dynasties of enemy states, those who have acquired lands as gifts from the foregoing, and owners who acquired their lands during the war. As a consequence of the equitable procedure thus adopted in Jugo-Slavia, that country is escaping the rigors of revolution witnessed in the countries where the government merely takes the land and gives it to those whom it favors. One procedure is absolutely wrong, the other appears more equitable. But in this country there is a procedure advocated by organized labor and progressives generally which is both expeditious and moral, doing justice to every interest concerned. That is to apply the principle of taxing those who speculate in the unearned increment of land values and withhold land from cultivation. Tax the land held by those who refuse to put it to use. That is the essence of a peaceable solution of the land question, and the solution can be accomplished by the mere casting of ballots at the polls. Which is the better way, to take the land by revolution or by a peaceable election? In either case, it takes a majority to win.

The Department of Labor

The organized workers of the United States struggled for years to have a department in the President's Cabinet established which would be charged with the duty of assisting the toiling millions of our country through governmental agencies in necessary and helpful ways. Other interests had long had such representation in the Cabinet. The commercial interests were represented through the Department of Commerce, the farmers of the country had the Department of Agriculture at their service, yet labor had nothing that even remotely approached the dignity of a department in the Cabinet in spite of the fact that the wage workers of the United States represent a very considerable and important part of our population. The efforts of the organized workers were finally crowned with success and the Department of Labor was actually established.

At once certain interests began scheming to bring about conditions that would nullify the success of the workers in gaining the establishment of the department. The Congress which convened immediately after the organization of the department left it so short of funds that its chief was unable to carry out nearly all of the useful functions he had planned for it. However, pressure was brought to bear upon Congressmen and Senators until this difficulty was finally removed and the department was given a chance to render some real service to the people, particularly during the war period.

The Congress which adjourned last month, however, again succeeded in placing the department in a most embarrassing position because of its failure to pass the Urgency Deficiency bill which carried appropriations for it. This failure operated with particular severity upon the United States Employment service which had during the previous year directed more than four million workers to positions and saved them in the neighborhood of ten million dollars in fees, which would have gone into the coffers of private employment agencies under other conditions.

As a direct result of the failure of Congress to provide the money for maintaining this very essential service it has been necessary to cut down its activities about 80 per cent, the skeleton still remaining being financed very largely by loans and contributions from other than Government sources.

That men who are presumed to represent the sentiments and desires of the people should allow a condition of this kind to overtake the service at this critical period in our affairs is astonishing, but, nevertheless, the blame can be placed definitely at the doors of Congress, and the members cannot escape responsibility for it no matter what excuses they may present. Of course each can blame the other and assert that he was willing to provide the necessary money and in this way avoid personal blame, but that will not satisfy those who are sufferers because of the failure of legislation for the purpose of maintaining the service at the highest degree of efficiency possible.

It is most important that the extra session of Congress which will in all likelihood be called within the next month or two put this matter in the very forefront of its calendar and remedy the difficulty before the service has been wrecked beyond recall. To this end citizens throughout the United States should bring pressure to bear upon their representatives.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Sergeant Herman Robert Gravens who came to this city on the Victory Liberty Loan Train, is one of those Americans who helped to carve the name of the American Marines deep in the history of the world. He fought at Chateau Thierry and lost a leg there. He is not complaining, but expects to continue to pay his share of the cost of the world war for the remainder of his life. Eight thousand Marines went into action in that famous battle. Six thousand of the original 8000 were sent back as casualties during the first 15 days of the engagement. Fate decreed that Gravens was not to be one of those incapacitated at the Front. During those 15 days the tide of the German onrush not only was halted, but the Huns were hurled back. It was one continuous attack, yet Gravens was unscratched. Finally the order came to give over that section of the Front to other troops. When Gravens had reached a point nearly two miles in the rear, he was overtaken by a shell from one of the German big guns. Gravens says, "I didn't lose my leg, I gave it and gave it freely, as did other Americans who like me lost limbs in the fight for Democracy." He will tell the story to the people in 115 Southwestern cities during the 29 days that the Victory Liberty Loan Trophy Train is touring the country in the interest of the coming loan.

The Socialist Party of San Francisco, last Saturday, published in a daily paper, as a paid advertisement, an article purporting to give exact information of "The Soviet, how the workers of Russia govern their country," and with the evident purpose of making propaganda for Bolshevism as practiced in Russia. If this is not Russian propaganda, paid for by Russia or by those willing to follow the lead of the international intrigue conducted by Lenine and the Bolshevik Government of Russia, then what is it? There is altogether too much literature, speaking and newspaper advertising extolling and imparting lying information about Russia and Bolshevism to simply attribute it to the ordinary propaganda of socialists and their ilk of political reformers. Some Russian money must have found its way into America, the same as it found its way into Germany and Austria, and it is up to American authorities to find the secret channels of communication. Socialism and bolshevism are incompatible doctrines. The leaders of socialism the world over repudiate bolshevism. We need go no further for a confirmation of this than to the great number of socialist standard bearers that at the outbreak of the war joined the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. As for socialists of Europe, we reprint the following from a recent issue of the "Literary Digest." "An overwhelming majority of Socialist opinions were against Bolshevism at the recent International Socialist Conference at Berne, according to the "Basler Nachrichten," which quotes a Russian Socialist, Mr. Gavrouski, as saying that in Russia 'there are now no proletarians left and the trade-unions are as good as wiped out.' He asked for 'a commission of inquiry so that the 'Internationale' may convince itself that the methods of Bolshevism are simply the methods of out-and-out Czarism.' This Swiss newspaper quotes the German Socialist Kautsky, as saying that the Bolsheviks have 'failed in the task of the hour, which is to get production going, and instead have only ruined industries and created a new militarism.' The British Socialist labor-leader Henderson declared that Socialism must be 'firmly based on democracy,' and defined Bolshevism as nothing but a system of the most appalling oppression and violence."

WIT AT RANDOM

"A long walk will give you a fine appetite."
"That's the reason I'm sitting still," replied Mr. Growcher. "I can't afford a fine appetite."—Washington "Star."

He—If you could have two wishes come true, what would you wish for?

She (frankly)—Well, I'd wish for a husband.

He—That's only one.

She—I'd save the other wish until I saw how he turned out.—Boston "Transcript."

"I see they have voted the country bone-dry, back in the States," said one buck private to another.

"Just as I expected," said the second B. P. "I knew my mother-in-law would put something over on me while I was away from home."—"The Spiker" (published by the 18th Engineers, Somewhere in France.)

Gr-r-r-h! The train drew up with a mighty crash and shock between stations.

"Is it an accident? What happened?" inquired a worried-looking individual of the conductor.

"Some one pulled the bell-cord," shouted the conductor. "The express knocked our last car off the track! Take us four hours before the track is clear!"

"Great Scott! Four hours! I am supposed to be married today!" groaned the passenger.

The conductor, a bigoted bachelor, raising his eyebrows suspiciously.

"Look here!" he demanded. "I suppose you ain't the chap that pulled the cord?"—"Truth Seeker."

In the matter of picturesque expression there is no one to excel a bright Hibernian.

A judge was questioning an Irishman at a recent trial.

"He took you by the throat and choked you, did he?" asked the judge.

"He did, sorr," said Pat. "Sure, sorr, he squazed me throat till I thought he would make cider out of me Adam's apple." — Milwaukee "News."

Diner—This ham doesn't taste right.

Waitress—Well, the cook said that this ham was cured last week.

Diner—Last week, eh? Well take it from me, it had a relapse!

A noted physician, particularly expeditious in examining and prescribing for his patients, was sought out by an army man whom he "polished off" in almost less than no time. As the patient was leaving, he shook hands heartily with the doctor and said:

"I am especially glad to have met you, as I have often heard my father, Colonel Blank, speak of you."

"What!" exclaimed the physician, "are you old Tom's son?"

"Certainly."

"My dear fellow," cried the doctor, "fling that infernal prescription in the fire and sit down and tell me what is the matter with you."—"Harpers."

The Wild Onion school-teacher lectured on the United States a few nights ago, to a large audience, reports the Hogwallow "Kentuckian." In the course of his remarks he paid a glowing tribute to our country, and it is regretted that everybody in the United States was not present. "One reason we keep so far ahead of the other nations," said he, "is because we are getting up and going to work every morning while the folks around the other side of the world are just going to bed."—Providence "Journal."

MISCELLANEOUS

A SONG FOR HEROES.

Edwin Markham.

I.

A song for the heroes who saw the sign
And took their place in the battle line;
They were walls of granite and gates of brass;
And they cried out to God, "They shall not pass!"
And they hurled them back in a storm of cheers
And the sound will echo on over the years.
And a song for the end, for the glorious end,
And the soldiers marching up over the bend
Of the broken roads in gallant France,
The homing heroes who took the chance,
Who looked on life, and with even breath
Faced the winds from the gulfs of death.
Their hearts are running on over the graves—
Over the battlerecks—over the waves—
Over the scarred fields—over the foam—
On to America—on to home!

II.

And a song for the others, the heroes slain
In Argonne Forest—in St. Gobain—
In the flowery meadows of Picardy—
In Belgium—in Italy,
From brave Montello to the sea,
A song for the heroes gone on ahead
To join the hosts of the marching dead—
A song for the souls that could lightly fling
Sweet life away as a little thing
For the sake of the mighty need of earth,
The need of the ages coming to birth.
All praise for the daring God who gave
Heroic souls who could dare the grave.
Praise for the power He laid on youth
To challenge disaster and die for truth,
What greater gift can the High God give,
Than the power to die that the truth may live?
Glory to the Lord, the Hero of Heaven,
He whose wounds in His side are seven—
Glory that He gathers the heroes home,
Out of the red fields out of the foam—
Gathers them out of the Everywhere,
Into the Camp that is Over There!

Once upon a time there were a number of United States senators who signed a round robin pledging themselves against the League of Nations. These were foolish little senators. These little senators probably figured this way: "The League of Nations is a Democratic proposition and we are Republicans; therefore we must fight the League of Nations." Soon, however, these little senators heard the noise of a big wind. They made a dive for the storm cellar, from whence they looked out of the reinforced windows, cautiously and with trembling. Thereupon these little senators discovered that the big wind was the voice of the people demanding the League of Nations. It was seen that the League of Nations WAS a democratic proposition, but that "democratic" was spelled with a small "d." Now most of these little senators are saying something like this: "I wasn't there, and if I was it wasn't me—and anyhow I didn't mean it."

We heard an alien a few days ago stating that under the Constitution of the United States he had the right to say what he pleased about the Government of this country. While the Constitution provides that citizens shall have the right to speak and peaceably assemble, it is very doubtful whether those who drew up that document intended to give persons who come to this country and do not care enough about it to become citizens the same rights in this respect.

When you are twenty you live in the tomorrows. When you are sixty you live in the yesterdays.

OLE HANSEN SPEAKS.

Last Tuesday evening, Ole Hansen, Mayor of Seattle, spoke to an audience that nearly filled the main hall of the Civic Auditorium, where his remarks were enthusiastically received. His red critics say that he is a clever politician, and we suspect that there is some merit in their contention. They also say that he lost his head during the general strike in the northern city this spring. Concerning that we are not qualified to pass an opinion, but he clearly demonstrated Tuesday evening that, unlike many of his critics, he did not lose his American principles and surrender to a group of unshaved and unbathed Russian revolutionists. He paid a high tribute of respect to the real trade unionists of his city and said these men in overalls and with union cards in their pockets are largely responsible for the triumph of Americanism over Bolshevism in the difficulty of a little more than two months ago. He argued that Bolshevism must be stopped by the payment of living wages and the establishment of decent conditions for the workers, that idleness must be abolished and work provided through great government development projects and restricting immigration to the fit only.

"It is my belief that the next three years will put to the test the very existence of all present governments. It is my belief that the attacks now being made, stripped to the bone, are a mass attack against civilization and all that we mean by civilization.

"One would think that here where every man can vote and the Government is really ourselves, such seed would fall on barren ground; but I greatly fear that our soil, irrigated by the injustice of the past, and carefully tilled by the agitators of the present, promises to bring forth a crop of weeds that, unless we do our full and fearless duty as citizens and as public officials may choke out some of the flowers of our civilization.

"It were well for us today, throughout this whole land, to cast aside all prejudices, forget for the time being all party ties and study the problems that confront us from the standpoint of American citizenship alone.

"A man who will not leave his party for the good of his country should be forced to leave his country for the good of all parties.

"It would be simply good sense on the part of our Government, whether that Government is Democrat or Republican, to prepare in time to start great public works throughout this nation, develop great areas of land, impound immense rivers, build great reservoirs and develop water power.

"It looks to me as though idleness has become the nation's crime; that as long as there is land to develop and homes to be built, soil to clear and dike and water that could be used profitably to raise food for world's millions, this is the sensible thing to be done. The last Congress, to its shame be it said, neglected and refused to pass any legislation offering any relief to any one in industry, in the ranks of labor, or anywhere else. With a crisis confronting it such as never before confronted a Congress in this country, peanut politics was allowed to control and the great constructive measures necessary to the life of our nation were cast aside.

"To those who would overturn our Government by force there can be but one answer and one penalty. The men who preach these doctrines and try to carry them into effect are not amenable to reason. Kindness and mercy shown them makes them believe that the officials are afraid.

"With those who are for our country we must join hands and march along the pathway of progress together. Those against this country we must drive out, deport, imprison, exterminate."

TEACHERS TO MEET.

The organization committee of the newly organized San Francisco Federation of Teachers, No. 61, of the American Federation of Labor, met Wednesday morning in the rooms of the Board of Education in the City Hall for the purpose of outlining plans for future organization work.

Word has been received by President P. J. Mohr from International President Charles B. Stillman of Wilmette, Ill., that the charter for the union is being engrossed and will be forwarded as soon as possible. In the meantime President Stillman has directed the union of teachers to get in touch with officers of the San Francisco Labor Council and to conduct its affairs in harmony with the policy of the Council. It has been announced that this will be done and David Hardy and James J. McTiernan have been elected delegates to the Council and it is expected that they will be seated at an early date.

The members of the executive board will be elected at the meeting to be held in the Labor Temple on April 24th. Announcement has been made that the charter will remain open until April 30th, as was decided at the last meeting of the organization. Fourteen schools are now represented in the union and it is believed by the officers that all of the schools will be represented within the next day or so.

Vice-President E. J. Dupuy says that the union was formed in the same manner as are other economic organizations, by the meeting of a number of individuals who decided to band themselves together in a labor union for their economic advancement. He denies emphatically that there are any factions or any intent on the part of the members to "frame up" as has been alleged.

"Every school teacher in the department is welcome to membership," according to Dupuy. "We are today prepared to mail a special invitation to every teacher in the department, eligible to become a member, asking them to join with us in establishing the greatest union of school teachers west of Chicago. We wanted to get started as soon as possible and did not intend nor will we shut out any one."

In speaking of the meeting in which it is stated that dissention developed, Dupuy declares that only four teachers left the room before becoming members and they had no real reason for so doing.

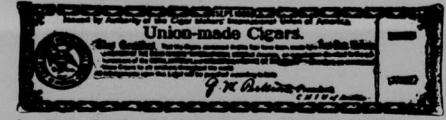
In regard to threats that a second union may be established, it is known that this will be impossible as the International Union will not issue a second charter for this jurisdiction. Principals and executives cannot become members of the union because of the rules of the parent body. A union of principals may be formed after a period of two years with the consent of the local union.

WANTS CITIZENS ON JOB.

H. L. McLean, secretary of the district council of Carpenters is seeking the co-operation of labor of San Francisco to the end that city officials be requested to insist that citizens of this city be given preference while working on the contracts for Hetchy Hetchy work, about to be let by the Board of Public Works. It seems that considerable trouble has arisen at times on contract work because of the claim that very little effort has been made to give the citizens of San Francisco this work, even though the people of the city must pay the bills in connection with the undertaking. McLean desires that this trouble be obviated in the future.

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CONVENTION CALL.

Washington, D. C., April 5, 1919.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting: You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at the Steel Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 9, 1919, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation—Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4000 members, one delegate; 4000 or more, two delegates; 8000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter), at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be elected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to April 30, 1919.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers; to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers; to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; to assert at any risk the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; to aid our fellow workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts in the several States; to make effective in our every day lives the principle declared in the law of our Republic (the Clayton law), "That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce"; to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb and take away their guaranteed rights of freedom; to meet and help solve the vexatious problems of peace and reconstruction. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Atlantic City convention.

Therefore, the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Atlantic City convention, June 9, 1919.

Credentials—Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the

convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Atlantic City, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Resolutions—Time Limit—Under the American Federation of Labor Constitution resolutions of any character or propositions to change any provision of the constitution can not be introduced after the second day's session without unanimous consent.

Grievances—Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the executive council, nor will any grievance be considered where the par-

ties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

Hotels—Headquarters of the executive council will be Alamac Hotel.

List of hotels with rates will be communicated in a later circular.

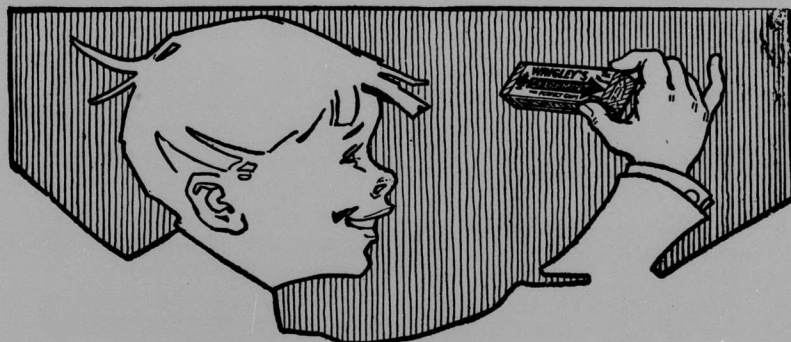
Fraternally yours,

SAML. GOMPERS, President.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

James Duncan, First Vice-President; Jos. F. Valentine, Second Vice-President; John R. Alpine, Third Vice-President; Frank Duffy, Fourth Vice-President; William Green, Fifth Vice-President; W. D. Mahon, Sixth Vice-President; T. A. Richert, Seventh Vice-President; Jacob Fischer, Eighth Vice-President; Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer.

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor



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17



The Flavor Lasts!

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 11, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Waitresses, Nonie Cordes, vice Minnie Andrews. Ship Clerks, Frank Markey, vice A. G. Grendro. Janitors, Gustave Magnuson, additional delegate. Coopers, Herman Mahler, vice Walter Randolph. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Senator Nealon, with reference to Employment Agencies Act. From Boiler Makers' Union, No. 6, withdrawing Delegate Sylvester M. O'Sullivan. From Boiler Makers' Union with reference to its jurisdiction over concrete boats. From the Assistant Secretary to the Mayor, with reference to resolutions endorsing the increase of salaries for employees and teachers in the school department.

Referred to Executive Committee — From Trackmen's Union, renewing its request for the endorsement of its wage scale for five dollars per day. From the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, requesting co-operation in having work done on the Hetch-Hetchy job by citizens of San Francisco. From Brick Layers' Union, with reference to one of its members working in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. From Pile Drivers' Union, new wage scale.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Riggers and Stevedores' Union, announcing its annual picnic to be held at Shellmound Park, Sunday, April 20th.

Resolutions—Were submitted by the Labor Council Hall Association, with reference to the death of Delegate Walter Randolph, and extending to the bereaved family our sincere condolence in this their dark hour of sorrow and that we sympathize with them in their great loss. On motion the resolutions were adopted by unanimous rising vote.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, In the death of Walter S. Randolph the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association lost one of its most able and willing workers, and the cause of unionism generally suffered the loss of a loyal friend and faithful defender; and

Whereas, It is but a just tribute to the memory of our departed brother to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who had abundantly earned our respect and regard because of his sterling sense of loyalty and devotion to the cause of the workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our sincere condolences in this their dark hour of sorrow, and that we sympathize with them in their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, that copies be furnished to his family, the press and the San Francisco Labor Council as well as the Coopers' Union.

Reports of Unions—Asphalt Workers—Requested the assistance of Council to have wage scale paid by the Harbor Commissioners. Trackmen requested haste in negotiating a further increase in wages. Waiters—complained of treatment accorded their representatives on the street. Ship Clerks—Reported that the T. K. K. Steamship Co., have straightened out difficulties with the union. Musicians—Requested co-operation in establishing a better taste for music in San Francisco, and assistance in obtaining a larger appropriation in coming budget for the year; protests against paying a royalty. Barbers—Requested unionists to patronize only shops displaying the union card; are having trouble on Third street. Butchers, 508—Every member working. Shoe Clerks—Have secured conditions

down town; buy before 6 o'clock. Riggers and Stevedores—Chas. Nelson Co. dock closed to union men.

Label Section—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the Draftsman wage scale, committee recommends endorsement. In the matter of the controversy between the Retail Clerks and the firm of Summerfield & Haines, the secretary was instructed to take the matter up with the firm for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. Recommended that the Municipal Platform men be given an immediate increase of fifty cents per day and that the city authorities be urged to revise the rules governing the distribution of the revenues of the municipal railway to enable Board of Works to pay wages commensurate with cost of living and rates of pay prevailing in similar trades and occupations. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—The matter relative to the children's playground was laid over one week. Recommended that the resolutions from the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, with reference to general principles of legislation be filed. In the matter of S. B. No. 660, relating to criminal syndicalism, your committee recommends that the matter be left in the hands of a sub-committee consisting of Bros. Buehrer and Johnson and that said committee be instructed to transmit to the legislative agent Bro. Daniel Murphy, such amendments to said measure as may be agreed upon by the committee and its advisers. Report concurred in.

Legislative Agent—Delegate Murphy made a progressive report on measure affecting labor at session of legislature.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The chair introduced Mr. Arthur Holder, Legislative Representative of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., who addressed the delegates on vocational education and requested co-operation in furtherance of such laws.

New Business—Moved that secretary be instructed to communicate with San Francisco Senators, requesting them to favor Employment Agencies Act, known as Assembly Bill No. 375. Carried.

Moved that the delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention be instructed to introduce an amendment to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, permitting Central Bodies to have 100 vote each; motion lost.

The previous question was called and put on the above motion.

Moved to appoint a committee of seven to report on political action. The chair ruled the motion out of order and an appeal was taken from the decision of the chair. The President stated that the Labor Council had appointed an organization committee of 15 members for the purpose of forming a Union Labor Party two years ago to officially represent Labor in a political sense in San Francisco and that the committee was specifically directed not to report back to the Council in order that political discussions might not disturb the Council meetings. He also said the committee was again this year carrying out the wishes of the Labor Council and that the convention call of the Union Labor Party for May 24th was now in the hands of the rank and file of the Labor movement of San

Francisco and therefore the motion was out of order. Chair sustained.

Receipts—\$222.00; Expenses—\$241.00.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

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DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets	\$58,893,078.42
Deposits	54,358,496.50
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,336,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund	295,618.00

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THE PHILIPPINE MISSION.

The most earnest and sympathetic campaign for Philippine independence that has ever been made in the United States is now under full headway. This work is being directed by "The Philippine Mission," officially empowered by the Philippine Legislature to proceed to America and work for independence, and "to promote better understanding, greater confidence, and closer economic relations between the United States and the Philippines." Members of the Mission declare that the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the islands are practically a unit for independence. The Mission is composed of forty of the more progressive and best known men of the islands, all Filipinos. It is headed by Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, and well known in Washington, having been for eight years the Resident Commissioner from the Philippines to Congress. The party also includes Philippine Senators, members of the House of Representatives, secretaries of departments, members of both political parties in the Philippines, as well as representatives of agriculture, industry, commerce, capital, labor, education and the press.

In presenting resolutions of the Philippine legislature to Secretary of War Baker, Mr. Quezon described the feeling of the Filipino people on the subject of independence, saying:

"The Philippine Legislature at the behest of the Filipino people sent this Mission to the United States bearing the message of good will, gratitude and respect from all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

"The Philippine Mission, Mr. Secretary, is here charged with a high and solemn obligation. It is enjoined with a noble and sacred trust. It is instructed to present the great cause so essential and necessary to the happiness and existence of the entire Philippine people. I refer to our national birthright to be free and independent. We, therefore, formally submit hereby the vital and urgent question of Philippine Independence to you, and through you, to the Government of the United States in the confident hope that it shall merit a just, righteous, and final settlement.

"Independence is the great national ideal of the Philippine people. The members of the Philippine Mission here, representing all elements of Philippine life, are, one and all, ready to testify to the absolute truth of this assertion. We believe that this is the proper time to present the question, looking to a favorable and decisive action, because of the declared and uniform policy of America to withdraw her sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize our independence as soon as a stable government can be established. That there is now a stable government in the Philippines managed and supported by the people themselves, and that it can and will be maintained under an independent Philippine government, the testimony of your official representatives, Governor-General Harrison and Acting Governor-General Yeater, will bear out. The fulfillment of this solemn promise you owe to yourselves, to us, and to humanity at large.

"We also find inspiration and justification for our decision to appeal at this time to the government and people of the United States for the granting of our independence in the declaration of principles for the preservation of which America in the recent world war held life and property cheap. America fought 'for the liberty, the self-government, and the undictated development of all peoples,' and cheerfully assumed her full share in the war 'for the liberation of peoples everywhere.' The American people were willing to dedicate their lives and their fortunes, everything that they were and everything that they had, for the things you have always carried nearest to your hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice

in their own government, for the rights and liberations of small nations.' Mr. Secretary, may I be permitted to recall at this juncture that in fighting for so high and noble ideals the Filipino people have stood by you during the critical years of the gigantic struggle and, to a man, were ready, nay anxious, to shed their blood, side by side with your own soldiers.

"Through the joint labor of Americans and Filipinos the history of your occupation of the Island is replete with achievements great, and results splendid. You have truly treated us as no nation has ever before treated another under its sway. And yet you—and none better than you—will understand why, even under such conditions, our people still crave independence, that they, too, may be sovereign masters of their own destinies.

"Sir, when our national independence shall be granted us, the world will know that the people of America are indeed 'bearers of the good will, the protection, and the richest blessing of a liberating rather than a conquering nation,' and that it was our liberty, not your power, our welfare not your gain you sought to enhance in the Philippines."

EDUCATE THE FOREIGN BORN.

Education is truly the bulwark of liberty if it is the right kind of education. That which is supervised and guided by the public schools of this nation can be relied upon to uphold the traditions, the institutions and the Government of this country.

Knowledge of our country and our people gained from our public schools is sound, and the men, women and children who have absorbed that knowledge are not easily shaken from their convictions or swept off their feet by the hurrah of various so-called political philosophies.

They are right thinking because their education is founded in right-thinking, their training has been orderly, their discipline proper, their ideas of life liberal.

To the public school system may be traced the solid character of this Government.

Therefore, the national agency to direct the education of the foreign-born who desire to become citizens of this nation is the public school.

That is the reason the Naturalization Bureau of the United States Department of Labor selected the public schools of the country to conduct its courses in citizenship training among the foreign-born. In every community of the land the Bureau has arranged with public school officials to open their classes to suit the convenience of these foreign-born petitioners for citizenship. And there are thousands of them.

Trained in American ideals, understanding American thought and grasping the American mental attitude of justice, the souls of these thousands can be awakened to the patriotic spirit necessary in good citizens by the teaching of those chosen by the people.

Left to their own conceptions of America, gained through the inspiration of the enemies of order, these thousands can be made a public menace.

Hence the government and the public schools are links in the chain of reason to check the waves of wrong-thinking that are wont to sweep the world in tempests of man's fury born in injustice and nurtured by violence. The Bureau of Nationalization is the anchor which keeps the chain taut and holds the ship of state firm against the storms that lash about it.

This Bureau is the friend of the foreign-born, for it provides the opportunity for him to learn the truth about his adopted country, by arranging for opening the schools to him, by supervising his training, by guiding him along the right path to good citizenship.

The benefits of this great undertaking of the

Naturalization Bureau are more than national; they are universal.

Rousing the slumbering mind to right action, marshaling its awakened strength against false doctrines of government, are functions of the educator that should be supported by every citizen and by all the moral forces of the nation.

"The little griefs, the petty wounds,

The stabs of daily care,

'Crackling the thorns beneath the pot'

And life's fire burns, now cold, now hot—
How hard they are to bear!"



101

Nature and Your Water Supply

To organize your water supply we formed, as it were, a partnership with Nature.

One natural lake (Merced), and three artificial lakes (San Andreas, Pilarcitos and Crystal Springs), receive the waters which are impounded on the peninsular side of San Francisco Bay.

Nature provided—and we developed—the remarkable underground reservoir above Niles in which the run-off of the Alameda watershed is collected.

Nature kept these various sources distinct and separate—we joined them together for your service.

But despite this partnership with Nature, we do not rely too much upon her.

Dry spells come at pretty regular intervals in this section, and if we did not anticipate them long in advance, you might be put on water rations.

We built dams to save the surplus run-off of rainy winters, and when the stored water is up to the top of these dams we have in reserve enough water to supply San Francisco for three years without a drop of rain.

Without the dams in San Mateo and Alameda counties, your water supply would be at the mercy of Nature and fickle weather.

But while most people are saving for a rainy day, we are saving for a dry one!

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WATER COMPANY

NEW ISSUE IN IRON TRADES.

New difficulties have loomed up in the iron trades industry of the bay region as a result of action taken Monday night by the Iron Trades Council, which voted to terminate the present agreement with the employers and instruct the ironworkers affiliated with the council to take the half-holiday Saturday.

The action was prompted by confusion over the sliding scale by which the employers are gradually putting the Saturday half-holiday into effect under the terms of the settlement recently made with the machinists and boilermakers.

Next Saturday, according to the settlement, is to be a five-hour day, with the men working straight through from 8 to 1. The constitutions of some of the affiliated unions require double time for working during the noon hour.

In order to avert the confusion the council decided to notify the employers that the working agreement between the council and the California Metal Trades Association will be terminated at 12 o'clock Saturday.

The agreement expired April 1, but contained a clause providing that the terms might be continued until a new agreement is affected or either side gives notice of terminating the agreement.

Meanwhile, negotiations between the conference committee of the council and employers on the terms of a new agreement have struck a serious obstacle in the refusal of the employers to recognize the claims of the Draftsmen's Union numbering about 400 members, which is affiliated with the Iron Trades Council and which the council insists shall be included in any agreement.

Representatives of the boilermakers and machinists appeared at the meeting of the council Monday night, although the unions have not yet been reinstated since they were ejected for striking without sanction.

They assured the council that their unions have not in any way committed themselves to continuing the terms of the Macy award to October 1.

A referendum on the proposal of the employers that the terms be so extended is in progress among all the iron trades unions of the Pacific Coast, and the result will be reported at a meeting to be held in Oakland on May 5.

Action on the reinstatement of the boilermakers and machinists is expected this week.

CARMEN GET INCREASE.

Approximately 700 platform men in the employ of the Municipal Railway, members of Carmen's Union, Division No. 518, have been granted an increase in wages of fifty cents per day by the Board of Public Works. The new rate became effective Wednesday and the Board of Supervisors will be asked to so arrange the funds that a sufficient amount of money be available for this purpose. An investigation by the Labor Council shows that the profits of the road are such that a rearrangement of the various fund percentages is necessary in order that the workers receive proper wages in the future.

MOLDERS FOR 44-HOUR WEEK.

Members of Molders' Union No. 164 have voted in favor of the recommendation of the Iron Trades Council that the Saturday half-holiday be placed in effect immediately throughout the jurisdiction of the trade. The local union controls all the journeymen molders in California with the exception of Sacramento and Los Angeles, and Business Agent James E. Dillon says that it is expected that the 44-hour week will be in effect by April 26th, as all of the members will have been reached by that date. This will affect all foundries which are in most instances operated separate from machine shops. The union also voted against accepting the proposed agreement given birth at the Washington conference. The Iron Trades Council has taken the same position on the question.

ELLISON HOME.

E. E. Ellison, secretary of the Dredgemen's Union of California, has returned from Imperial County where he experienced a few thrills in connection with the strike situation existing on the Imperial Irrigation Company projects. Ellison says that the company has conceded all of the demands of the unionists except that of the union shop. The men are determined that this must be given and are standing solid in behalf of the principle, says Ellison. He states that the Chandler-Otis people are in control of the company and the union shop idea is a bitter pill for them to swallow, but that it seems the men must win as it is imperative that the work go on if water is to be had in that section this summer. From 1500 to 2000 mechanics and laborers are involved in the entire project, although only the Andrade district is directly affected by the strike.

"I stopped in San Pedro, San Diego and Los Angeles and attended union meetings every night," says Ellison, "and was more than surprised to note the wonderful improvement in spirit and numbers among the unions of the Southland. They are gaining power by leaps and bounds. Joshua Dale, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, is doing exceptionally effective work throughout the southern counties."

BLACKSMITHS FOR FEWER HOURS.

Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 168 is today on record for a 44-hour week. Business Agent George Cullen has wired the International Union for advice as to placing same in operation at the earliest possible moment. The Oakland local has taken similar action. A special meeting has been called for the morning of April 27th for the purpose of voting on acceptance or rejection of the Washington Conference proposal. Secretary James J. McTiernan, who represented the District Council of Blacksmiths and Helpers at the conference, made his report at the last union meeting. He will repeat the report at the meetings of the four Bay Unions affiliated with the District Council.

WHEN BOND PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE.

Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury, has announced the dates upon which payments will be required on the notes of the Victory Liberty Loan as follows:

Ten per cent with application on or before May 10.

Ten per cent on or before July 15.

Twenty per cent on or before August 12.

Twenty per cent on or before September 9.

Twenty per cent on or before October 7.

Twenty per cent before November 11, with accrued interest on deferred installments.

Payment in full can be made on May 20, the 10 per cent required with application having been duly paid on or before May 10. Payment can also be completed on any installment date with accrued interest.

STATE PAYS SMALL WAGES.

The members of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners are under fire for refusing to pay the union scale of wages to the pavers in the employ of the State. The Labor Council and Pavers' Union officially requested the board to pay the union rates months ago. Another attempt is to be made to persuade the commissioners to pay the rates now paid by private employers.

Thrift is threefold—wise buying, sane saving, and secure investment. The man who starves that he may save is not thrifty; he is foolhardy; for he destroys his capacity to earn and hence to save. The thrifty man spends wisely, and therefore increases his capacity to earn—and save. Spend wisely, save intelligently, and put your savings into Thrift Stamps and W. S. S.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces a great Easter bill for next week composed of a number of the most talented and popular artists in vaudeville.

Clara Morton one of the family of the famous Four Mortons will present a Songalogue in a manner which is essentially her own and is both clever and captivating. Harriet Rempel who has won fame both as an actress and playwright will appear in a new vehicle written for her by Tom Barry entitled "Tarrytown." It is a romantic playlet and affords Miss Rempel an opportunity of displaying her talent and versatility by appearing in the dual role of mother and daughter. "The Miracle" is the title of an act which introduces a modern Svengali and his Trilby and is the most remarkable of its kind in the world illustrating and proving beyond question the existence of the power of transmission of thought. Ethel Davis and Freddy Rich style their offering "Songs a la Carte." Miss Davis sings with sweetness and wonderful expression and Mr. Rich is the author of many popular song successes including, "What Will You Do When I'm Away?" "Flower Time," "Tears," "Rig-a-lig-lee." Mr. Rich writes songs to Miss Davis' order and that is why their act is called "Songs a la Carte." Paul Le Varre and his brother will introduce a balancing routine that apparently has no limit. The remaining acts in this attractive bill will be Polly Moran, the Sheriff Nell of the movies; Mosconi Brothers in "Dancing Odds and Ends," and Sam Mann and his company in Aaron Hoffman's philosophic farce "The Question."

URGE SERVICE REFORMS.

Ex-Congressman Keating, a member of the commission to reclassify salaries of government employees in Washington, D. C., declared that an opportunity should be afforded these employees to win promotions by their own merit. The present system, while protecting government employees from political spoilsmen, makes promotion, based on merit, often out of the question.

"There is absolutely no reason," said the ex-law maker, "why members of Congress should be appealed to for influence to obtain promotions in the government service."

The members of this commission are Senators Jones of New Mexico, chairman; Henderson of Nevada and Spencer of Missouri, and ex-Congressman Keating of Colorado, secretary; Cooper of Wisconsin and Hamlin of Missouri. The congressional terms of the last three expired March 4th last.

WON'T BREAK STRIKE.

The New York Supreme Court has refused to issue an injunction against the strikers in the dress and waist making industry. The court holds that the union is conducting its affairs in a lawful manner and that it will not lend itself to any efforts to break the strike.

While the decision is a victory for the workers it illustrates labor's opposition to the injunction in strike times. Organized labor denies the right of a court to pass judgment on the charge that workers are violating statutory law. The workers insist that the law of the land makes provision for cases and guarantees jury trials and the right of appeal.

While no harm has been done in the case of the garment workers the principle still remains that a court sits in judgment over the acts of workers instead of referring employers to the law-enforcing branch of government when the charge is made that statutory law has been violated.

"Thrift is the surest and strongest foundation of an empire; so sure, so strong, so necessary, that no nation can long exist that disregards it." —(Lord Roseberry.) Buy W. S. S.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION!

San Francisco, Cal., April 15, 1919.

To Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, through the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, the International Association of Machinists, and the International Metal Polishers' Union, has recently completed negotiations with the W. A. Ives Co. of Wallingford, Conn., makers of auger bits, for the renewal of their union shop agreement with this concern.

This company makes the "Mephisto" auger bits, and this is the only bit on the market bearing the union label and made under strictly union shop conditions. Open-shop manufacturers have declared war on this company for signing up with the above unions and are using all the pressure at their command on the jobbers and retailers to discourage and prevent the sale of the "Mephisto" bits, hoping thereby to cripple the business of this fair company. If they are successful they will be able to continue their open-shop policy of running their plants. If, on the other hand, the business of the Ives Company increases, they will be compelled to also give their workmen decent and fair working conditions and all other incidents of the union shop.

This then is the battle of all organized labor and concerns you all vitally. It will not do to let this go by unheeded and let the metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor fight the battle alone. It is now incumbent on all trades unionists using auger bits to support their fellows by demanding and specifying the "Mephisto" auger bit because it bears the union label, and furthermore to demand and ask for union label tools generally. A consistent demand for the union label on this line will soon cause other manufacturers to adopt the union label with the result that thereby other plants will be unionized throughout and the ranks of all labor will be correspondingly strengthened.

It is a noteworthy fact that many of the tools bought and used by union men are made in non-union shops, some of them even being made in prisons by convict labor. This condition cannot be permitted to continue. We therefore urge and request all trades unionists using auger bits to ask for the "Mephisto" bit, the union label auger. This Section will take the matter up with the dealers in San Francisco, but a demand on the part of the men themselves is necessary to convince these dealers that we are in earnest. Furthermore, we ask all union men to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

Fraternally yours,

LABEL SECTION, S. F. LABOR COUNCIL.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

"When you buy non-union products you employ non-union labor."

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Lager on Draught

JOHN WIESEFINE WINES AND LIQUORS
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS**

The Union Printers Mutual Aid Society held its quarterly meeting at the Labor Temple last Sunday afternoon, a goodly percentage of the membership being present despite the counter attraction of a perfect California Sunday, embellished by sunshine, flowers, a delightfully temperate breeze, and the fact that the San Francisco and Seattle baseball clubs were playing the first Sunday afternoon game of the season in a ball park two blocks away. E. H. Schmieder, A. L. Erfurt and Curtis Benton were initiated. Three additional applications were held over pending the physician's report. The secretary reported twenty members on the sick list during the quarter representing a total of 81 weeks' sickness, for which benefits, doctors' and druggists' bills had been paid. One death was reported during the quarter. The report also showed the total assets of the society to be \$8746.94. George M. Hearst, chairman of the committee in charge of the annual entertainment and ball, made a detailed report of the arrangements so far completed and it is the purpose of the committee to try to eclipse all former efforts of the society. The affair will be given at Native Sons Hall on Wednesday, May 20th. Dancing will begin at 8:15 sharp, the grand march being staged at 9 o'clock. Professional entertainment will be provided by the management of the Orpheum Theater, and, ye gods, in order to be right up to the minute, thanks to the war tax, H. C. L., Dr. Gandier, case goods 30c a throw, and other troubles, only non-alcoholic fluids will be served. Past presidents, take notice!

President Tracy and Secretary Michelson each have received during the last week souvenirs from the battlefield of St. Mihiel, France, through the courtesy of Fred Bebergall. The souvenirs are shell cases picked up in the abandoned trenches of that now famous sector of the late fighting front. They are beautifully embellished and appropriately marked.

The "Examiner" chapel held a special meeting last Sunday evening and adopted appropriate resolutions anent the death Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. Los Angeles Typographical Union telegraphed orders for a floral offering and the executive committee of No. 21, representing the local union, also sent a beautiful floral piece.

Arthur Brisbane, who writes an interesting column daily for the Hearst newspapers, had this to say recently: "New York City is discussing a school for printing, to teach anybody to be a printer. This would seem an excellent thing to leave alone. The printers' union can continue to fill the ranks by educating apprentices and it is not desirable to create in any branch of work an artificial over-supply of skilled labor or labor half skilled. Printers should interest themselves in this proposition, of which the mainspring is probably the desire of some of the employers to pay lower wages." Mr. Brisbane "said something." The printers will not only interest themselves in this matter, but the union will continue to "grab off" all the good material turned out of this proposed factory and at the same time see to it that the pay envelope is not permanently or materially cheapened by any such scheme.

Harry Cunningham, formerly well-known member of the job branch in this city, but who has cast his lot recently with the job printers in Chicago, writes an interesting letter to Secretary Michelson about printorial affairs in the big town of the Middle West. Work is reported good, the new scale satisfactory and all former members of No. 21 now in that jurisdiction prospering.

The monthly meeting of the union for April will be held next Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Labor Temple. In addition to an inter-

esting order of business, nominations for officers for the coming year will be made.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS JOB PRINTER—

Job printing office for sale, 4 presses, 2 cutters, 1 stitcher, 1 punching machine, assorted type. A fine business for two printers, a pressman and a feeder. For sale on account of retirement. For further particulars apply "Labor Clarion," Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

Lincoln said: "Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow." Nothing finer could be said of this generation of Americans than that it plucked the thistle of waste and planted in its stead the flower of intelligent saving and investment in Thrift and War-Savings Stamps.

Phone Market 5725

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Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

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SEE that the **BAR-TENDER** who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Demand the Union Label

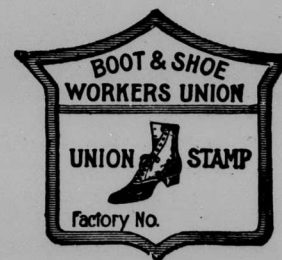
ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union.

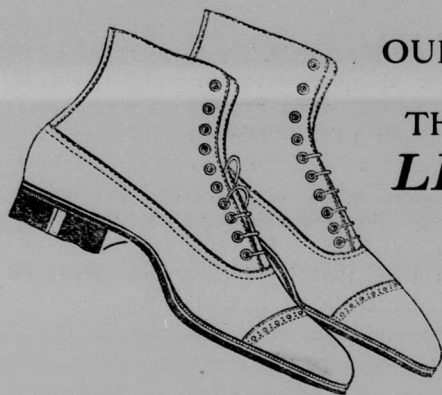
Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. Tobin,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baime,
Sec.-Treas.

Men's Shoes for EASTER



THE STYLES ARE HERE
OUR SHOES ARE QUALITY SHOES
THEY'RE UNION STAMPED
THEY'RE REASONABLY PRICED
LET US SHOW YOU

HERE IS A DANDY
**Men's Ko-Ko Brown
Calf Lace Shoes—**

SMART SHAPED TOES, (As Pictured) the price, \$6.00
CLOSE EDGE, SEWN SOLES . . .

Agents for
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825 MARKET STREET **525 FOURTEENTH ST.**
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Agents for
STACY-ADAMS
Bench-Made
Shoes
For Men

TRACKMEN FOR TEACHERS.

The recommendation of the Board of Education, that the teachers receive a \$20 per month increase in salary, has received the unanimous indorsement of Trackmen's Union, No. 687.

BUTCHERS TO PICNIC.

The annual picnic of Butchers' Union No. 115, will be held at Neptune Beach on May 11th. Preliminary arrangements have been made by the following committee, which has been appointed to have charge of the celebration: D. J. Murray, Sam Agosti, Edward McNulty, William Patterson, E. E. Paule and M. S. Maxwell.

ONE TERM IDEA BEATEN.

Piledrivers' Union No. 77 has overwhelmingly defeated a proposal to limit the terms of its officers in the future to one year. It is said that the resolution was introduced in the union by a minority for the purpose of preventing the incumbents, who have served the union for the past seven years, from being candidates at the election to be held next month.

COUNCIL FAVORS RAISE.

The Labor Council last Friday night indorsed a report of the executive committee calling on the Board of Public Works to advance the wages of the platform men of the Municipal Railroad from \$4 to \$4.50 at once and to make such arrangements in the accounting of the system as will enable the men to receive \$5 a day at an early date.

JANITORS GET NEW MEMBERS.

Janitors' Union of San Francisco has been steadily growing during the last year, according to a report of John Matheson, filed last week with the executive committee of the Labor Council. Twenty school janitors were taken into membership at the last meeting. The period of low initiation fees has been extended for another month, or until the next meeting, which occurs May 1. The fee is \$1 for women and \$2.50 for men. There are four departments of the union, namely, theatrical, school, City Hall and office building. Each department is now represented in the Labor Council by a delegate.

RAISE FOR CITY INSPECTORS SOUGHT.

The Labor Council and Butchers' Union, No. 115, have petitioned the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors to raise the salaries of the market inspectors in the employ of the city from \$130 to \$150 a month. Fourteen of these inspectors are working under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, which has indorsed the increase asked.

PRESIDENT MOYER IN CITY.

Charles Moyer, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, arrived in the city recently to take up business of importance to the miners. The organization which Moyer now heads was at one time called the Western Federation of Miners. The international union has grown rapidly in strength and numbers since discarding the old name, according to its officers.

HALF-HOLIDAY WON.

Saturday half-holiday, with wages for a forty-eight-hour week, has been granted by the employers of the twenty-four firms involved in the city to the International Lady Garment Workers' Union Local No. 8. This was granted during the past week after a short strike of half a day. There are 450 men and women affected in the new arrangement.

OPEN WINDOW ROOM.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in conjunction with the Board of Education will give special care to a group of children who need it. Some of these children have had influenza from which they have not made a good recovery, or are below par physically for various other reasons. An extra cup of milk before beginning lessons, hot lunches, and nourishment when they finish their school day, together with the day spent in the open window room, will make a wonderful improvement in the health of these youngsters.

The Tuberculosis Association furnishes physician and nurse to look after the children. No child is examined for admission to this school except with the consent of the parents.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASES.

George Bell, business representative of Gas and Water Workers' Union, reports that 90 per cent of the men working at the trade in San Francisco are now members of the organization. The union at one time had a large membership and conditions followed which resulted in a steady decline in interest. However, since Bell has taken charge of affairs, it is said, interest has been revived to the old-time standard. The members are employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the Gas Consumers Company. The members of the organization propose in the near future to refuse to work with any non-union workers, thereby creating a 100 per cent union condition in the business.

RETURNING MEN GET WORK.

Secretary-Treasurer M. E. Decker of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union says that every member of the union returning from army or navy service has received the position held prior to entering the service. Decker states that without exception the employers have given the men their former positions without the necessity of a formal request on the part of the organization. He attributes this condition to the friendly feeling of co-operation existing between the union and employers on this and all other matters of mutual interest. At the last meeting of the union the matter of purchasing a membership in the Consumers' Co-operative League was referred to the executive board for consideration and recommendation.

CHARTER FOR SAUSAGE MAKERS.

At the request of Butchers' Union No. 115, the International Union of Butcher Workmen, has issued a charter to the sausage makers of San Francisco, who have heretofore been a part of local 115. The charter is expected to arrive within the next day or two, when the new officers will be installed. The granting of the charter to the sausage makers' branch brings to a close the long struggle on the part of the men for a separate union. Prior to this action on the part of Butchers' Union considerable controversy in the trade was anticipated. The new local is bound to observe the present agreement which expires September 10th of this year and provides for an eight and a half hour day. The minimum wage rate is \$28 per week and the agreement provides that the question of wages may be taken up by the parties in interest upon the serving of thirty days' notice.

UNIONS MAY AMALGAMATE.

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Union of Teamsters, has suggested that Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, No. 484, of this city, and Local No. 432 of Oakland, amalgamate in order to adjust the jurisdictional dispute now existing and in the interest of economy and harmony. It is possible that this suggestion of the general president will be adopted. A proposal may be made that if the unions amalgamate, each side of the bay will retain a business agent, but that the other officers will be elected at large. In this manner the Oakland union could save considerable money in the way of operating expenses. The international executive board is now meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., and will consider the appeal of local union No. 484, prepared by Business Agent George Kidwell, in regard to the controversy between the unions over the status of drivers working for firms that have their establishments on one side of the bay and deliver part of their products on the other side.

The first of the outside shops to pay the retroactive pay due members of the Boilermakers' Union under the recent agreement is the Eureka Boiler Works, which concern paid men in its employ from August 1st last to October 24th the money due them Saturday.